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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

To the ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

SIR,

I EXPECT I have proved, in my three laſt letters, that the ſcripture paſſages cited againſt me, when underſtood in their true and genuine meaning, are ſtrong authorities in favour of the doctrine I defend. I will now proceed to the other parts of your letter.

You tell me I *have laid too much ſtreſs on my arguments drawn from reaſon, and the univerſal conſent of mankind.*

Had you reflected on the occaſion of my correſpondence with you, you would have diſcovered the impropriety of this obſervation. You had aſſerted that the FINITE *duration of future puniſhments could not be defended by arguments drawn from* REASON or revelation: I differed with you in opinion, and undertook, in my firſt letter, to defend the doctrine of *finite* puniſhments by *arguments drawn from reaſon.* Theſe arguments you do not controvert, but tell me I *have laid too much ſtreſs on my arguments drawn from reaſon.* Is not this giving up the queſtion? If it is not, pray inform me upon what other principle I ought to have laid the *ſtreſs of my argument*, in defence of a propoſition I undertook to prove by *arguments drawn from reaſon*, againſt your aſſertion that it could not be defended by ſuch arguments?

But *when finite reaſon is employed in an enquiry infinitely beyond its reach and comprehenſion, the wiſeſt men put but little confidence in it; they know how apt it is to deceive them; what moſt we* WISH *we ſoon* BELIEVE.

And do you really WISH that future puniſhments *may* be ETERNAL? If you do, is not this to WISH that great part of mankind, the workmanſhip of God, formed originally after his own image, and reſtituted to that image, equally with yourſelf, by JESUS CHRIST, *may* ſuffer eternal puniſhments? If you do not WISH ſo great evil to your fellow creatures, your maxim is falſe. A man of an enthuſiaſtic caſt of mind may work himſelf into the belief of the greateſt abſurdity; but ſurely no man of common ſenſe, and common humanity, can WISH future puniſhments to be eternal, whatever his *belief* concerning them may be

But if the duration of future puniſhments is *an enquiry infinitely beyond the reach and comprehenſion of human reaſon*, why do you ſo tenaciouſly contend that they are *eternal?* Is not their *eternal* duration as *far beyond the ken of the wiſeſt men* as their *finite* duration? From whence, then, do you derive your opinion that they are *infinite?* If you ſay you derive it from the holy ſcriptures, I aſk how do you know they teach ſuch a doctrine? Do you exerciſe your own reaſon in examining the holy ſcriptures concerning a doctrine *infinitely beyond the ken of the wiſeſt men?* If you do, you ought to *put but little confidence in it; you know how apt it is to deceive you.*

The truth is, the NATURE of future puniſhments cannot be *comprehended* by *human* reaſon; but I inſiſt the DURATION of them may be diſcovered by the exerciſe of our reaſon, from the grand principles of natural religion, and may be proved, nay, hath been proved, with the greateſt *moral* certainty, to be *finite*, by arguments drawn from a conſideration of the divine perfections upon the principles of reaſon. And, indeed, our Saviour, by informing us of the ſentence he will paſs upon the ſervant who knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himſelf to do it, appeals to our reaſon for the equity of it. *That ſervant*, ſays this infinitely equitable Judge of the world, *which knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himſelf, neither did according to his will, ſhall be beaten with many ſtripes; but he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of ſtripes, ſhall be beaten with few ſtripes: For unto whomſoever much is given, of him ſhall be much required; and to whom men have committed much, of him they will aſk the more.*

To that paint of rhetoric, and glitter of oratory, with which you endeavour to depreciate human reaſon, and to exclude it from our religious diſquiſitions, I will reply in the words of Mr. Locke: REASON, ſays that judicious philoſopher, is natural REVELATION, whereby the eternal father of light, and fountain of all knowledge, communicates to mankind that portion of truth which he has laid within the reach of their natural faculties. REVELATION is natural REASON, enlarged by a new ſet of diſcoveries communicated by God immediately, which REASON vouches the truth of, by the teſtimony and proofs it gives that they come from God; ſo that he that takes away REASON to make way for REVELATION puts out the ſight of both, and does much-what the ſame as if he would perſuade a man to put out his eyes the better to receive the remote light of an inviſible ſtar by a teleſcope.

And this is agreeable to the holy ſcriptures, which enjoin the uſe of reaſon in religious matters, and reprove men for neglecting it.

In the *Old* Teſtament the idolators are reproved for not making uſe of their reaſon, and their ſin is aſcribed to this neglect. See Iſaiah 44, 18, 19; 46, 8, Jer. 4, 22; 8, 7, Iſa. 1, 3, 14, 22, Pſal. 32, 9; 14, 4.

In the *New* Teſtament our Saviour commends the Centurion's faith, becauſe it proceeded upon the principles of right reaſon. Mat. 8, 10, and in the parable of the ſower, Mat. 13, 19, 23, he joins hearing and *underſtanding* the word together, and makes one altogether unprofitable without the other. In John 5, 39, he adviſes the Jews to *ſearch the ſcriptures*; but this advice had been to no purpoſe if they were not to have made uſe of their reaſon in finding what they ſearched for.

St. Paul commends the *Bæreans* for ſearching the ſcriptures. He appeals to the common ſenſe of mankind for the truth of what he ſays. 1. Cor. 10, 15, *I ſpeak as to wiſe men; judge ye what I ſay;* bids us not *be children in underſtanding*, and exhorts us *to prove all things, and to hold faſt that which is good.* St. Peter exhorts us *to be ready always to give an anſwer to every man that aſketh us a* REASON *of the hope that is in us.* And St. John adviſes us *not to believe every ſpirit*, and *to try the ſpirits whether they are of God.*

So that it is not only every man's right but it is his duty to exerciſe his reaſon in matters of religion. REASON is the gift of God; it is given us to be uſed, and it is the true and proper uſe of it to employ it in religious enquiries. It is by the faculty of reaſon, by the ſagacity and judgment which that is poſſeſſed of, that we underſtand one another's meaning, diſcern the ſenſe of ſcripture as well as of all other books, and are enabled to comprehend the meaning of thoſe things which are propoſed to us, and to judge of their truth or falſhood. The ſame eyes and ears ſerve us to read and hear the holy ſcriptures as any other book; and the ſame REASON which we make uſe of in judging of human writings will enable us to comprehend the ſenſe of the inſpired writings. I am therefore ſurprized to find an *Orthodox* Layman endeavouring to decry human reaſon, the only proper judge in all doubts and diſputes about religious matters, and the ſenſe of the holy ſcriptures, by arguments which ſuit the meridian of ROME much better than that of a PROTESTANT country.

But *reaſon alone cannot be a ſufficient guide in our preſent enquiry.*

Our *preſent enquiry* is whether *finite* puniſhments can be defended by *arguments drawn from reaſon*; for that was the queſtion between us, and was the ſubject of the letter you have been pleaſed to animadvert upon. I beſeech you, therefore, to inform me what other guide we can have to aſſiſt us in this enquiry. If you tell me the holy ſcriptures are our proper guide, I reply, the holy ſcriptures had no concern in that queſtion; they were to be conſidered under the ſecond head of enquiry, and were excluded from the queſtion which I undertook to defend by arguments *drawn from reaſon* alone.

However, let us ſee what help the holy ſcriptures will afford us in this caſe. They are a *ſufficient guide in our preſent enquiry.* But do they not require the uſe of REASON to underſtand them? And muſt not the ſenſe of ſcripture be judged of by REASON? Revelation certainly does not deſtroy the faculties with which we are endued: For though it acquaints us with ſuch things as we could not know by the deductions of REASON, yet they muſt be ſuch as we are able to underſtand the meaning of when they are laid before us, and then aſſent to, as we are perſuaded they come from God. So that there will be always two things in revelation which reaſon muſt judge of, namely, the *truth* and the *meaning* of the revelation.

The uſe of reaſon, therefore, in our examination of the holy ſcriptures, is abſolutely neceſſary; and if there is any ambiguous expreſſion in them, which if taken in one ſenſe will contradict, and if taken in another will be conſiſtent with, the general doctrine they teach concerning the perfections of God, and the univerſal redemption of mankind by *Jeſus Chriſt*, that expreſſion muſt be taken in the ſenſe conſiſtent with their general doctrines, and not in the ſenſe that will overthrow them; which, I think, I have ſufficiently proved the Greek words aión, aiónios, will effectually do if they are made to ſignify *eternal* or *everlaſting* duration.

But I *might as well attempt to prove, from the ſuppoſed univerſal conſent of mankind, a plurality of Gods, and the tranſmigration of ſouls, as the univerſal reſtitution of human nature to its original perfection and happineſs; for the univerſal conſent I lay ſuch ſtreſs on has been often employed to prove the plurality of Gods.*

And is there no difference, Sir, between an attempt to prove the univerſal reſtitution of human nature to perfection and happineſs, which is perfectly conſiſtent with common ſenſe, and every idea we can have of the divine perfections, and an attempt to prove a plurality of Gods, which is perfectly inconſiſtent with common ſenſe, and incongruous to every idea we can have of the divine perfections? Admitting that mankind were as univerſally agreed in the one caſe as in the other (which I deny, and therefore you ought to prove before you build your ſuperſtructure upon it) is there no difference between a plain and evident truth, and a palpable and groſs abſurdity? I confeſs I did not expect to ſee ſo trifling a remark made by a man of ſenſe, or an argument controverted, in the language of atheiſm, by an *Orthodox* Layman, which has been conſidered, by the beſt and moſt learned men of all ages, as a ſtrong proof of a God.

The atheiſts tell us, ſays a learned Divine, in his diſcourſe on natural and revealed religion, that the *general conſent* of mankind, in the belief of a God, is no more an argument of the truth of it than the like conſent as to polytheiſm is an argument that there are more Gods than one. And the *Orthodox* Layman tells me that I *might as well attempt to prove, from the univerſal conſent of mankind, a plurality of Gods, and the tranſmigration of ſouls, as the univerſal reſtitution of human nature to perfection and happineſs.*

Now what difference is there in theſe remarks? They are of the ſame import, and both equally weak and trifling. The anſwer to the atheiſt is, that in the worſt times of polytheiſm the general opinion was that there was ONE ſupreme God, the King and Father of all; that the inferior Deities were created beings, the ſame with what we call *Angels*, and that they were ſubordinate to the ONE ſupreme eternal God, and acted under him as agents or miniſters. The anſwer to the *Orthodox* Layman is, that from a conſideration of the divine perfections, and the end for which mankind were created, there is all the REASON in the world to believe the univerſal reſtitution of human nature to perfection and happineſs, and, conſequently, the *finite* duration of future puniſhments.

But to keep ſomething like an argument going, if poſitive aſſertions without a ſingle reaſon deſerve the name of argument, you *poſitively deny that mankind do, or ever did, agree* in the univerſal reſtitution of human nature to perfection and happineſs. Do you take the term *mankind* here in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſo as to mean every man *individually?* Or do you take it for much the majority of mankind? If by the word *mankind* you mean every one, even to a man, in all ages and countries, I acknowledge mankind, in this ſenſe of the term, do not, nor ever did, agree in the univerſal reſtitution I contend for: You yourſelf, and ſome few others of my friends, for whom I entertain the moſt perfect eſteem, are exceptions, and a ſufficient proof againſt this univerſal conſent, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term. But if by *mankind* you mean the vaſtly greater majority of mankind, which is the common notion of the term, and is the ſenſe in which I have uſed it, I deny your aſſertion, and inſiſt the hiſtorical deductions contained in my firſt letter prove evidently the *uniformity* of ſentiments which prevailed among moſt of the known nations of the world concerning the *primitive perfection of human nature, its fall, and univerſal reſtitution to perfection and happineſs.* You do, indeed, ſay you *will prove that if mankind agree in any thing, it is in a belief that the incurably wicked are eternally puniſhed.* And for this purpoſe you cite three words from Plato, one of which happens to be the word *oupote*, which I admit, in its ſtrict meaning, ſignifies *never*; but let us hear Plato himſelf, where he is ſpeaking profeſſedly of the univerſal reſtitution of mankind to their original ſtate of perfection and happineſs, and ſee whether this word is not to be taken in a limited ſenſe, to make Plato conſiſtent with himſelf.

"Under the reign of Saturn (ſays that philoſopher, polit. 1.) God was the Prince and common Father of all, and governed the world by himſelf as he governs it now by inferior Deities. Rage and cruelty did not then prevail upon earth; war and ſedition were not then known. In thoſe happy days men ſprung out of the boſom of the earth, which produced them, of itſelf, like flowers and trees. The fertile fields yielded fruits and corn without the labour of tillage. Mankind ſtood in no need of raiment to cover their bodies, being troubled with no inclemency of the ſeaſons; and they took their reſt upon beds of turf of a *perpetual* verdure. But under

the reign of Jupiter, Saturn, the Father of the universe, having quitted, as it were, the reins of his empire, hid himself in an inacceſſible retreat. The inferior Gods who governed under him retired likewiſe; the very foundations of the world were ſhaken by motions contrary to its principle and its end, and it loſt its beauty and its luſtre. Then it was that good and evil were blended together; but in the end, leſt the world ſhould be plunged in an eternal abyſs of confuſion, God, the author of the primitive order, will appear again, and reſume the reins of the empire; THEN HE WILL CHANGE, AMEND EMBELLISH, AND RESTORE, THE WHOLE FRAME OF NATURE, AND PUT AN END TO DECAY OF AGE, DISEASES, AND DEATH."

Again, in his dialogue under the title of Phædrus, he ſays "every ſoul which follows God faithfully into the ſuper-celeſtial place preſerves itſelf pure and without blemiſh; but if it takes up with nectar and ambroſia, and does not attend on Jupiter's chariot, to go and contemplate truth, it grows heavy and ſluggiſh; it breaks its wings, it falls upon the earth, and enters a human body more or leſs vile, according as it has been more or leſs elevated. Souls leſs degenerated than others dwell in the bodies of philoſophers; the moſt deſpicable of all animals, the bodies of tyrants and evil Princes. Their condition alters after death, and becomes more or leſs happy, according as they have loved virtue or vice in their lifetime. AETER TEN THOUSAND years ſouls will be reunited TO THEIR ORIGIN. During that ſpace of time their wings grow again, and are renewed." This doctrine of Plato's, concerning the fall and reſtoration of ſouls, is explained by Macrobius in his commentary on Scipio's dream. Chap. 3, 12, 13.

We ſee, then, that the doctrine of the primitive perfection of nature, its fall, and reſtitution, are equally aſſerted by this philoſopher. How is it poſſible, then, that he ſhould intend to mean, by the three words you cite from his Phædo, that great part of mankind were to remain in Tartarus *forever*, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word. He declares poſitively that God will RESTORE THE WHOLE FRAME OF NATURE to its original perfection and happineſs which it loſt under the reign of Jupiter. Thoſe ſinners, therefore, whom he deſcribes by the emphatical term *incurable*, will continue in Tartarus, and *never* be releaſed from it till God ſhall reſtore the reins of the empire, when all the evils that happened under Jupiter's government ſhall be removed, the whole frame of nature ſhall be reſtored to its original perfection and happineſs, and an end be put to the decay of age, diſeaſes, and death.

And, indeed, not only Plato but all the antient philoſophers were of this opinion, and in this important circumſtance differed widely from that which is commonly ſuppoſed to be the chriſtian doctrine, but which, I think, has no foundation in reaſon or ſcripture, namely, that whereas we are taught to believe that only a part of the human race are to have the benefit of this reſtitution, and quite exclude from it all the fallen Angels, and a great part of mankind, they, on the contrary, extend this reſtitution to all beings whatſoever, as will appear to thoſe who conſult *Cudworth's Intellectual Syſtem*, *Ramſay's Cyrus*, and *Burnet's Archæologi Philoſophica*.

Your quotations from *Virgil* and *Ovid* are certainly ſtrong and convincing proofs that the doctrine of *infinite* puniſhments *was received in Italy*. In your firſt quotation from Virgil, the poet ſays that *an hundred tongues, and an hundred mouths, are not ſufficient to deſcribe the various puniſhments inflicted on the wicked in Tartarus*, or Hell; but he does not ſay a ſingle word concerning the duration of thoſe puniſhments; a concluſive proof, without doubt, that Virgil believed that future puniſhments were *eternal!* In your ſecond quotation, the poet ſpeaks of a huge vulture which preyed *continually* upon the liver and entrails of an unhappy ſufferer, which grew again as they were devoured by this gormandizing vulture: If this is an inſtance to your purpoſe, I freely leave it to you in its fulleſt force, after referring you to Lucretius's fine allegory upon this fable. But perhaps your third quotation will effectually prove the point in queſtion: It is this, *ſedet æternum que ſedebit*, infelix Theſeus. To explain this paſſage to thoſe readers who may not be acquainted with the heathen mythology, I beg leave to inform them that this *unhappy Theſeus* was a famous hero, and went to Hell with deſign to aſſiſt a friend of his, in ſtealing Pluto's wife, who, it ſeems, was a great beauty. Being arrived in Tartarus, which Ovid ſays is a very dark place, he and his friend ſat down upon a rock, from whence he could not riſe again. This was inflicted on them as a puniſhment for their daring attempt to ſteal the Queen of Hell from her huſband, who, by the by, had before ſtolen her from her mother. This puniſhment Virgil ſpeaks of in the paſſage before us, and becauſe he deſcribes this *continual* ſitting of *Theſeus* by the word *æternum*, you ſuppoſe he means that it was to be of *everlaſting* duration: But, unluckily for you, this ſame unhappy *Theſeus*, who ſedet, *æternum* que ſedebit, was delivered from his *eternal* confinement by his friend *Hercules*, and afterwards performed many heroic exploits upon earth, the hiſtory of which, Virgil, who was a great mythologiſt, was perfectly acquainted with. If this is not ſatisfactory, and you ſtill inſiſt that the word *æternum* ſignifies *everlaſting* duration, I beg the favour of you to explain this paſſage in Ovid's third fable, *ver erat æternum*: According to your conſtruction of the word *æternum* it muſt be rendered *the ſpring was of everlaſting duration*. But this can not be the poet's meaning, becauſe the very next fable, that this ver æternum, *eternal ſpring*, became, afterwards, breve ver, *a ſhort ſpring*.

Well, but Ovid, *ſpeaking of Siſyphus, ſays, perpetuus patitur pœnas*. What then? Do not poets, in the profuſion of their poetical flights, frequently exaggerate their deſcriptions beyond the truth, eſpecially in poems profeſſedly fabulous? So that admitting the word *perpetuus*, in this paſſage, to ſignify *eternal*, it is no evidence of the author's faith in *infinite puniſhments*. But I deny that this word ſignifies *eternal* in its ſtrict ſenſe, but only *continual*, *uninterrupted*, or which has no intermiſſion, for the time it laſts; in which ſenſe our own language has adopted it when we ſay *perpetual* law, *perpetual* impriſonment, *perpetual* pain, *perpetual* dread. And in this ſenſe Virgil uſes it in his 4th eclogue, which ſome learned critics think is a compliment to Octavian Cæſar, Octavia, and Pollio, upon the birth of Marcellus, the ſon of Octavia.

Te duce, ſi qua manent ſceleris veſtigia noſtri,
Irrita, *perpetua* ſolvent formidine terras.

If what I have ſaid is not ſufficient to convince you that mankind (I mean the incomparably greater majority of mankind) agreed in one general opinion, before the promulgation of chriſtianity, that the duration of future puniſhments was *finite*, I will cite a paſſage from *Sophocles*, which eſcaped me before, and which, I think, muſt convince you.

Kai gar kath' adén duo tribous nomezomen,
Mian dikaión chateran adikón odon—
Kapeita ſoſci panth' a proſeth apoleſen.
Two are the paths to *Hades*; one the juſt
To life, the other to Perdition takes
The wicked: In the end, however, all
That are deſtroy'd ſhall be reſtor'd again.

Your quotation from *Judith* really diverts me. It certainly muſt be a very bad cauſe that requires ſuch authorities to defend it. Pray, Sir, who was the author of the book of *Judith*? Was it not originally written in the *Caldee language*? When was it tranſlated into Greek, and who tranſlated it? Is not the Greek tranſlation ſaid to be very vicious and corrupt by the beſt eccleſiaſtical writers? But admitting theſe juſt exceptions could not be made to this book of *Judith*, I think I have ſufficiently proved, in my former letters, that the Greek word aiónios does not ſignify everlaſting duration, which is your reaſon for introducing this book of *Judith* into the debate. Your other quotations from Joſephus and Philo (whoſe writings in Greek I never ſaw) and from Climan's Romanus, Turtullian, Barnabas, Juſtin Martyr, Theophilus, Irenæus, St. Ciprian, Minutius, Origen, and St. Auguſtine, may perhaps be examined hereafter, and will, I believe, be found of very little ſervice to you, unleſs it is to ſhew your great reading.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your advice to me, out of Eſdras; but as I am determined to make my religious faith my own, and not rely upon other men for it, ſo I ſhall, in obedience to our Saviour's commands, *ſearch the ſcriptures*, to know what that faith ought to be, that, by endeavouring to underſtand the reaſon of it, I may, if poſſible, make it profitable to myſelf, and not offer to God the *ſacrifice of fools*, in which he has no pleaſure.

I muſt now take my leave of you for this time; but deſire you will allow me to addreſs you once more, that I may anſwer the objections to the doctrine I defend, and ſhew the practical uſes that reſult from it. I am, Sir, &c.

A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

LONDON, February 11.

TUESDAY a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons for augmenting the halfpay of the Captains in the navy. Lord Howe preſented the petition, ſigned by ſeveral Captains, which he deſired might be read; which being done, he entered fully into the matter, ſtating the hardſhips many of thoſe worthy men laboured under, who had only their halfpay to live on, and a wife and ſeveral children to maintain. Lord North anſwered him, and having aſſured the Houſe how diſagreeable it was to him to be under the neceſſity of oppoſing the motion, told them the principal motive that induced him to ſtand up againſt it was that he plainly foreſaw it would open a door for many petitions of the like nature. Colonel Barre made an excellent ſpeech on the occaſion; but Sir Gilbert Elliot gave a turn to the debate, by propoſing to refer the matter to a committee. After a debate of four hours and a half, the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, 154 for the reference, and 45 againſt it. It was propoſed by the augmentation to encreaſe the halfpay from four ſhillings a day to ſix.

We hear, from Paris, that the King has taken a ſurpriſing turn, and ſeems at preſent to find his greateſt pleaſure in politics; he has quitted the boſom of Madam Barre for the cabinet; and, feeble as he is, never fails of aſſiſting at all the councils. Some ſay that this is in conſequence of the preſent diſpoſition of the three powers who are now about to make a diviſion of the kingdom of Poland; and that, if poſſible, he is determined to fruſtrate their cruel and ambitious deſigns. For this purpoſe he is endeavouring to engage the Kings of Great Britain and Spain to join him, and to oppoſe thoſe uſurpers. A meſſenger is ſaid to have arrived at the French ambaſſador's in Great George ſtreet, from Paris, on the above important buſineſs. Should Great Britain and Spain acquieſce to Lewis's ſcheme, which is not improbable, it is very likely we ſhall ſee Europe in arms in leſs than three months.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following relative to a recent duel. He ſays he happened to be going over Marybone fields, in company with ſome others, at the time the two Lords were about to engage. Suſpecting their buſineſs, he, with his companions, drew near them; upon which Lord Townſend accoſted them with "Gentlemen, you ſee what we are about; keep your proper diſtance, or I'll fire upon you." Our correſpondent adds that Lord Townſend likewiſe behaved all the time like the true Gentleman: When the duel commenced he ſeemed quite undiſmayed; and when it concluded, greatly affected; having all the feelings of a humane man. Upon the whole no man could behave more becoming than his Lordſhip did; which, ſhould Lord Bellamont's wound prove mortal, will no doubt greatly leſſen his offence in the eye of the law.

We hear a very extraordinary race is to be run at the next Newmarket meeting by an ox againſt a coachhorſe, for a thouſand pounds.

It is conjectured that the very bad appearance of Lord North's forces on the naval officers petition, will haſten his reſignation.

Some politicians aſſert that the late manœuvre on the naval officers petition, was a ſcheme concerted in a certain quarter, in order to render the premier's reſignation as diſgraceful as poſſible.

Yeſterday a young foreigner of high rank (ſuppoſed to be the Dauphin of France) was introduced by the French ambaſſador to his Majeſty at St. James's, and received with every proper mark of reſpect.

Lord Bellamont is now ſuppoſed to be out of danger, though the ball is not yet extracted, but it is at laſt diſcovered to be lodged near the back bone.

It is aſſerted that the real original of the quarrel between the Lords Townſend and Bellamont was, that the latter ſolicited the former to fill up the late vacancy of Adjutant General of his Majeſty's forces in Ireland, which Lord Townſend had promiſed to uſe his intereſt to obtain for him, but that failing therein through the decay of his Excellency's intereſt on this ſide of the water, owing to the death of his brother, his pride would not ſuffer him to own it, which made him trifle with Lord Bellamont in the manner that has been related in all the papers. The cauſe, we are told, was that the poſt which his Lordſhip ſolicited was previouſly promiſed to, and beſtowed on, Colonel Luttrell, before his Majeſty was acquainted with the promiſe of his Viceroy to Lord Bellamont.

A few days ago a duel was fought in Dublin, between Colonel Blaquiere, ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and Beauchamp Bagnall, Eſquire, member for the county of Catherlough. The cauſe of this quarrel was Colonel Blaquiere, while he was charge des affaires at Paris, refuſed to repreſent Mr. Bagnall at the French court, becauſe he had not been preſented in England. They fired their piſtols without effect, and the reſerved fire being with Colonel Blaquiere, he declared he bore no ill will to Mr. Bagnall, and fired his ſecond piſtol in the air. Here the affair ended.

On Thurſday night was finally determined, at Sergeant's inn, in Chancery lane, before a full commiſſion, conſiſting of Lord Dartmouth, Lord Sandys, Biſhop of Oxford, Biſhop of Aſaph, Biſhop of Llandaff, Lord Chief Baron Smythe, Juſtice Aſton, Juſtice Willes, Dr. Ducarel, Dr. Markman, and Dr. Simpſon, the long conteſted cauſe of jactitation, brought by the Honourable Thomas Harvey againſt his Lady, after a cohabitation of 18 years, and had iſſue by her; when after a long hearing for ſeveral evenings prior to this, and ſix counſel on each ſide, the two ſentences at Doctors Commons were reverſed, and the marriage pronounced for.

Great inconveniencies have lately been experienced from a report induſtriouſly propagated, that the bank of England now refuſes all kinds of Portugal money: If this had been a new regulation at the bank it might probably have been worthy conſideration; but we ſhould be glad to be informed at what time the bank did accept the coin of Portugal in payment. And yet the merchants of England, as well as principal traders, have not only upheld its currency, but by the laws of this country it is made felony to counterfeit it. Hence we can aſſure the public that its circulation is in no wiſe ſuppreſſed; and in many places we obſerve that the merchants and capital traders have advertiſed their readineſs to accept Portugal money in all payments as heretofore.

February 20. The diſpoſition to leſſen extravagancies is certainly gaining ground. Five hundred carriages have been already ſtruck out of the exciſe regiſters, and many more laid down that were never entered.

Thurſday came on in the court of common pleas, Weſtminſter, before the Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein the liberty of the ſubject is much concerned. The action was brought by Henry Boſtock, Eſquire, a Dutch merchant in Hatton Garden, againſt Saunders, and others, exciſe officers, for entering into and ranſacking the plaintiff's houſe, under pretence of ſearching for ſmuggled tea, but without finding any. For this offience the plaintiff laid his damages only at 100 l. The officers pleaded a juſtification, by producing the commiſſioners of exciſe warrant; but the jury brought in a verdict for the whole damages laid in the declaration, ſubject to the opinion of the court, whether the commiſſioners warrant is for the inſult a juſtification in law.

On Thurſday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday laſt, the committee at the Thatched Houſe diſcharged 47 debtors (who had 27 wives and 60 children) from the ſeveral priſons in this city.

Yeſterday was tried, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein a haberdaſher in the Strand was plaintiff, and a young Baronet in Glouceſterſhire defendant. The action was brought for goods ſold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant's wife, to the amount of 77l. but it coming out from the evidence that ſhe had eloped from her huſband before the contracting of the debt, the plaintiff was nonſuited.

This morning came on, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein Mr. Popham, of Hampſtead, was plaintiff, and Mr. Anſard, a young Gentleman of 18, defendant. The action was for crim. con. with the plaintiff's wife, when the jury brought in a verdict with 200l. damages.

The diſtilling ſpirits from corn is wholly ſuppreſſed in Sweden, as it was proved more grain was conſumed that way than the kingdom produced.

The eſtate of Thomas James Selby, Eſquire, of Buckinghamſhire (6000l. per annum) has, within theſe few days been claimed by three ſiſters, elderly women, at Chelſea, two of whom take in waſhing and ironing; the other is married to a painter and glazier. and has three children.

We hear from Kidderminſter that the poor carpet weavers in that country are almoſt ſtarved, for want of employment; upwards of three hundred perſons, with wives and children, being out of work.

The following odd circumſtance, ſays a correſpondent, is ſtrictly true: A chimneyſweeper, at a village in Kent, has ſeventeen children, ſons, who all follow the occupation of their father.

The number of perſons who loſt their lives at the fire in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, laſt Thurſday, is known to be eight: Mr. Collier, hairdreſſer; Mrs. Collier, his wife, who kept the ſhop; Miſs Smith, her ſiſter and partner; Mrs. Jewſon; Miſs Noble, and another young Lady belonging to the ſhop; and two ſervants. Some of the bodies have ſince been dug out of the ruins.

Yeſterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire boke out in Princes ſtreet, St. Giles's, which deſtroyed three houſes, and greatly damaged two others. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Coleman's timberyard, which is adjoining to that ſtreet, was kept from catching fire.

Extract of a letter from Cornwall, February 17.

"How ſhall I deſcribe to you the deplorable ſituation we are in? All the tinners have riſen, and been plundering the country for theſe ten days. On the 6th near 150 went to Ruan, where they were fired on, ſome of whom were wounded; however, they carried off and ſold what corn they thought proper. The Monday and Tueſday they were at Falmouth and Penryn, at the latter of which places they were innumerable, and drove the ſoldiers who were ſent from the garriſon to an inn, which they endeavoured to break into and take their arms from them; on which the ſoldiers fired and killed one, ſhot another through the body who lay for dead, and wounded numbers. Notwithſtanding this, they did not quit the town till they had plundered the mills and malthouſes. An unhappy girl, with a child in her arms, in Dr. Coade's houſe, was ſhot through the body, and died ſoon after. They have been plundering in different parts ſince. At Truro, the 10th, they carried off about 60 buſhels from Teague, the miller; and came again the next day, when the inhabitants of all ranks took arms, and being reinforced by ſome ſoldiers, forced them to retreat. They are now diſperſed over different parts of the country, plundering the inhabitants of corn, money, proviſion, apparel, &c. and are ſo very deſperate as to ſtop every perſon they meet on the highway, and oblige them by oaths to give them money. On Thurſday they were at Tolvern, where they winnowed and took a quantity of barley, &c. In ſhort it is impoſſible to tell you the miſchief they have done. We have ſent to the war office for troops, and the whole country is arming. At Falmouth they have planted cannon at the town's end, and all the inhabitants that are able to carry arms. We have likewiſe guarded Penryn, Tolvern, and King Henry's Paſſage, with 500 men, and at Truſilian bridge. In ſhort, we are raiſing men, caſting ball, and conſulting every means to ſtop their progreſs."

February 24. Sir William Young, Baronet, Governor of Dominica, is, we hear, to be appointed to the government of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawney, Baronet, deceaſed.

A diſcovery has lately been made on an eſtate of Sir Nicholas Bayley's, in the iſle of Angleſey, of a ſmall ſtream of water, that, by laying a quantity of thin iron plates in it, forms a cruſt on them of exceeding good copper, which by being beaten off, and melted, produces maſſes of that metal worth 80l. a ton. The ſame is now working with great ſpirit by the proprietors, who eſtimate that it will bring in 60,000l. a year, as they ſhall be able to obtain ſeventy five tons weight every three months. This diſcovery is the more valuable, as it is not attended with the expence of mining. The ſtream is ſuppoſed to run through certain copper ſtrata.

Sunday night died at Bramham Park, near York, the Right Honourable Lord Bingley: His Lordſhip was created Baron Bingley, May 4, 1762, with limitation to his heirs male by his Lady, only daughter and heireſs to Robert Benſon, Eſquire, by whom, beſides a fortune of 100,000l. he obtained the fine ſeat at Bramham, worth upwards of 7000l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Poole, February 22.

"This afternoon we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, which drove ſeventeen ſail of ſhips from their moorings, which occaſioned a moſt ſhocking ſight, ſome of which were carried near a league; others loſt their maſts, and ſome their boltſprits, beſides being otherwiſe greatly damaged, ſo that ſeveral of them appear like perfect wrecks. This is remarkable, that tomorrow it will be twenty two years ſince ſuch a violent ſtorm happened there."

The committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſubſcription to the thirty nine articles of the church of England, is poſtponed for ſix months.

It is ſaid a general ſettlement of all the ſeveral degrees of currency in his Majeſty's foreign plantations, for the better regulating of the courſe of exchange, is now under conſideration.

Yeſterday died in Roſemary lane, Rag Fair, Martha Hatts, who by buying and ſelling rags had acquired a fortune of upwards of five thouſand pounds!

Early this morning it blew a ſevere hurricane at S. S. E. when all the tiers of ſhips from Union ſtairs to London bridge drove from their anchors, and the chief part of them went on ſhore between the tower and the bridge; ſeveral loaded lighters and boats are ſunk, and many craft drove through bridge. Several ſhips loſt their maſts, others their boltſprits; ſeveral boats full of men were jammed between the ſhips and ſunk, and it is feared a great many loſt their lives. A ſhip from Dartmouth was ſtove to pieces againſt the ſtarling of the bridge, and a ſloop lies up the ſtarlings.

Another account ſays, that at Limehouſe a tier of fourteen veſſels was driven from thence down to Greenwich aſhore, one of which, lately arrived from Liſbon, has received conſiderable damage. A large brig coming up the river from the Nore was overſet in ſeareach, juſt below the Hope, and every ſoul on board ſuppoſed to be drowned.

A Gentleman who came from Graveſend reports, that about three o'clock this morning the element ſeemed to be all over in a ferment, and the clouds appeared of a fiery red for near two hours.

The Miniſtry is again reſtored to a ſtate of unanimity, and nothing but ſmiles appear in the cabinet. The King has held different conſultations with his different great men, and convinced them that concord is the only method either of ſerving him or of doing the buſineſs of their country

Yeſterday Lord Guernſey made a motion in the Houſe of Commons to congratulate the Queen upon the birth of a Prince, and on her happy recovery from her late delivery. He introduced this motion with adverting generally to the happineſs and ſecurity we derived from the preſent family on the throne, and to the real joy it ſhould give us on every freſh occaſion which might be a means of enſuring and confirming thoſe ſignal bleſſings. He ſaid that the hiſtory of this country had furniſhed many melancholy inſtances of the miſchief which aroſe from the ambition, turbulent ſpirit, and pride, of many of her Majeſty's predeceſſors; but that, on the contrary, her Majeſty was not only the reverſe in every thing which concerned public affairs, but was likewiſe equally amiable in her private virtues. She was the moſt exemplary wife, the moſt tender and affectionate parent; in fine, it was difficult to determine whether, in her private or public character, ſhe deſerved moſt national gratitude, or private affection and eſteem.

Buſineſs now multiplies ſo faſt upon the Houſe of Commons that the clerks are obliged to work day and night in copying bills, petitions, minutes, and extracts, for the uſe of the ſeveral members. There is now no appearance of that indolence which prevailed in the beginning of the ſeſſion; on the contrary, every thing is buſtle, and the Miniſter ſeldom ſits down to dinner till twelve o'clock at night.

Feb. 25. The following is an authentic account of Lord Bellamont's preſent ſituation. The ball entered at the point of the ſhort rib, and extended itſelf towards the navel; from the entrance of the ball to the extremity of the wound is full five inches and a half, during which progreſs it ſinks deeper to the extremity, where it is of ſuch a depth, that notwithſtanding Lord Bellamont's repeated ſolicitations, the phyſicians and ſurgeons that attend him do not think it ſafe to open the three laſt inches of the wound, which renders it very doubtful whether the ball can be extracted. The open wound is in as good a ſtate as can be expected; but the covered wound does not ſeem inclined to heal, notwithſtanding it hath ceaſed all diſcharge, ſince it threw off three pieces of his coat, that were carried in by the ball. In this ſituation the phyſical Gentlemen declare they cannot pretend to pronounce what may be the event, although they conceive favourable expectations from his Lordſhip's good habit of body.

February 27. This day the bill to enable foreigners to lend money on eſtates in the Weſt Indies, paſſed the committee in the Upper Houſe.

Yeſterday a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons from the city of Litchfield againſt the exportation of cheeſe and the encloſing of commons, which was referred to a committee.

There is to be a lottery this year, of exactly the ſame number of tickets, blanks, and prizes, as laſt.

Several tranſports are taking in their ſtores and proviſions in the river, to carry over three regiments of foot to North America, and to bring back three regiments now there to England.

A ſociety of Gentlemen have this week fed, at the Three Tons tavern in Spitalfields, upwards of 10,000 of the diſtreſſed poor.

On Saturday the bank began again to take Portugal gold coin, which has been followed by the bankers.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 22.

Part of Governor MARTIN's SPEECH to the General Aſſembly of North Carolina on the 25th of January laſt.

The law for the government of the public treaſury will make another object of your deliberations, and is ſecond to none in point of importance. The perplexity and diſorder of the finances of this country are unhappily matter of notoriety and complaint; and as the juſt œconomy of public money is one of the firſt principles of political happineſs, it is my duty to exhort you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to take this matter into your ſerious conſideration, to give the public the fulleſt illuſtration of the preſent ſtate of the funds, and to make an exact and ſtrict application of them; and more particularly of thoſe that have been created for ſinking the paper currency, that the public faith may be inviolably preſerved. The admirable method and arrangements which have taken place in the TREASURY of the neighbouring province of VIRGINIA have eſtabliſhed the public credit of that colony upon the firmeſt baſis, to the immortal honour of its legiſlature: And as the greateſt ſtates have not thought it unworthy of them to borrow improvement from their neighbours, ſo I hope, Gentlemen, you will not think it derogatory to your wiſdom, that I hold up this example to your imitation; eſpecially, as I can, from my heart, aſſure you I do it upon no other principle than ardent deſire to ſee the public credit of this country upon ſuch a reſpectable footing as may invigorate its proſperity to the emulation of the happieſt and moſt flouriſhing of its ſiſter colonies.

By the Peter, Capt. Lang, from Greenock, we are informed that the ſailors at that place refuſed to do duty, and would not ſuffer the carpenters to work, becauſe they were not allowed river pay: In conſequence of which one hundred ſoldiers were ſent down to quell them, and, by order of one of the bailiffs, fired, and killed three women and a boy, whilſt the mob continually pelted them with ſtones, &c. Some of the ſhipmaſters ſecured a parcel of the ſailors in priſon, but were obliged to deliver them up again. The merchants and others ſent for more forces; and when Capt. Lang ſailed it was reported more ſoldiers were arrived at Port Glaſgow.

Arrived the Brothers, Capt. Drew, from Briſtol, and the Bell, Moodie, from Glaſgow, in York river; the John, Taylor, in James river, and the Liberty, Alexander, in Rappahanock, from Liverpool.

On Sunday laſt Mr. JOHN BOUSH, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Samuel Bouſh of Norfolk, was married to Miſs NANCY WALLER, daughter of Benjamin Waller, Eſquire, of this city.

Hail to the riſing morn, the ſacred day,
Which gave young ANNA to her ſwain away.
Smile, gentle love, their mutual vows receive,
And Venus ceſtus to the fair one give.
Let ev'ry tender thought, each fond deſire,
Their love cement, and friendſhip fan the fire;
Let ſorrow never cauſe the heart-felt ſigh,
Or tears of grief e'er glitter in her eye;
But health, and peace, and joy, attendant wait,
And in her breaſt erect their fav'rite ſeat.
My pray'r is heard, ſee Hymen's car appear,
His torch bright blazing on the happy pair:
Be bleſt, he cries, your union I approve,
And ev'ry virtuous joy ſhall crown your love.
The youth with thanks receives the wiſh'd for bliſs,
And now with grateful tranſport calls her his.

The account of Mr. James Marſhall's death, as mentioned in our laſt, proves to be without foundation, as that Gentleman is now alive and well.

On Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tueſday, the following criminals received their trials at the General Court:

John Chapman, from Halifax, for grand larceny: Acquitted.

John Dugard, from Caroline, for bigamy: Acquitted.

William Strange, from Stafford, for horſeſtealing: Acquitted.

James Hill, from Fairfax, for horſeſtealing: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.

William Nicknes, from Lancaſter, for burglary: Acquitted by the Grand Jury.

Leonard Burnett, from Eſſex, for murder: Acquitted.

Benjamin Cook, Joſeph Cook, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, from Pittſylvania, for counterfeiting gold and ſilver, and paſſing counterfeit treaſury notes: Acquitted.

Moſes Terry, from Halifax, for paſſing counterfeits: Guilty, but pardoned.

Francis Sullivan, from Lancaſter, for grand larceny: Acquitted.

Peter Sidebottom, from Stafford, for horſeſtealing: Guilty.

Mary Murphey, from Auguſta, for grand larceny: Guilty.

Edward Brown, from Charles City, for grand larceny: Guilty.

Eliphalath Muſgrove, from James City, for murder: Guilty.

John Bently, from Prince William, for horſeſtealing: To take his trial in June.

All [illegible] for Shockoe hill, in the town of Fredericksburg, being Frederickburg [illegible] day, or privately, as may be agreed before, a [illegible] of land upon the Falls Hill, and three miles from Fredericksburg, with 20 horses, stocks of cattle, &c. Also above ten acres of meadow land adjoining the said town of Fredericksburg, and the ferry, and ferry lots, together with the store and warehouse thereon, for ready money, bills, or tobacco, as may suit the purchasers.

JAMES HUNTER, jun.

To be LET, on Monday the 26th instant (April) at the glebe in Fairfax parish, in the county of Fairfax,

THE building sundry houses on the said glebe, viz. one of brick 42 feet by 28 in the clear, a kitchen, meathouse, and dairy, a barn, stable, and some other small houses, all of which are to be framed work; also some paling. They will be put up together, or in two divisions, as may suit the undertakers. A large proportion of the value will be ready to be paid down, in the course of the ensuing summer, the undertakers giving bond, with sufficient security, for due performance. A plan will be produced on the day, and the terms made known, by applying to

JOHN DALTON,
EDWARD DULIN, } Churchwardens.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the sheriff of Frederick county, greeting: We command you to summon Isaac Jackson to appear before the Justices of our said county court in chancery, at the courthouse, on the first Tuesday in April next, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him by Elizabeth Joliffe, executrix, &c of William Joliffe, deceased; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. Witness James Keith, clerk of our said court, at the courthouse, the 8th day of April, and in the 13th year of our reign.

JAMES KEITH.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Charlotte county, on the 22d of March, a Negro fellow named NED, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and well set; had on, and took with him, a Negro cotton jacket and breeches, a pair of blue yarn stockings, a green plains coat, with a piece put in between the shoulders, a pair of brown cloth breeches, and a new felt hat. He generally keeps his head well dressed, has remarkable small legs for the size of his body, walks with his toes much out, and can play on the violin, in which he takes great delight. I imagine he will change his name and dress, and endeavour to pass for a freeman, and try to get into the back parts of Virginia. Whoever secures the said Negro so that I may get him again shall, if taken in Virginia, receive THREE POUNDS, if in North Carolina FIVE POUNDS, and if in South Carolina EIGHT POUNDS.

RICHARD GAINES.

IW. No.	132	1124	112	1012 John Withers.
IHW.	184	1107	112	995 John Withers.

THE above tobacco has remained in Cave's warehouse upwards of three years. The proprietor thereof, John Withers, is desired to take notice that the subscribers intend to proceed to a sale thereof according to law, on Friday the 30th of this instant, April.

WILLIAM GARRARD,
THOMAS MOUNTJOY.

IN answer to an advertisement, published in the Virginia Gazette last September, signed John Tankersley, a noted ordinary keeper at Charlotte courthouse, wherein he says I had received unlimited credit and the utmost civility from him for upwards of two years, in justice to myself, I think it necessary to inform the public that his assertion is entirely false, as I can positively affirm that I never even saw him but a little better than half that time. He maliciously brought suit against me in Charlotte court, and produced a confused account of ten pounds, although he was sensible that my undisputed account of saddlery against him amounted to near that sum. He says that I took advantage of the act of Assembly provided to prevent frauds of that nature: I confess it; but I can with great truth assure him that such a proceeding would have been very repugnant to my disposition, had I not have been conscious that I had received the most unmerited treatment from him, and therefore I think it incumbent on me to give this public notice of it, that no one, in future, may suffer from a like imposition.

SAMUEL HUMPHREYS.

TAKEN up, in Culpeper, a small bay mare with a star in her forehead, a hanging mane and sprig tail, and branded on the off buttock W. She had a small bay mare colt by her side. Posted, and appraised, the mare to 4l. 5s. and the colt to 20s.

ARJALON PRICE.

TAKEN up, in Prince Edward, three red hogs, two sows and one barrow; one of the sows is marked with a crop and half crop in each ear, and the other with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and an overkeel and crop in the left; the barrow is marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop, underkeel, and slit, in the left. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

JOHN BIGGER, jun.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Fauquier courthouse, some time in November last, a convict servant man named ELIJAH HILL, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, much pitted with the smallpox, writes a very good hand, and is an excellent sawyer. It is imagined he took with him a servant lad belonging to Mr. Bennett Price, of this county: The lad is about 18 years old, and of a fair complexion. Whoever apprehends the said Hill so that I get him again shall receive FIVE POUNDS, besides what the law allows.

RANDOLPH SPICER.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a middle sized sorrel horse, has a blaze face, and a large knot on his nose, and his brand, as well as I can make out, is a dot upon his near shoulder and buttock. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

JOHN NORRIS, jun.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a black mare, about 14 or 15 years old, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, trots and paces, has a remarkable white stroke on her right shoulder, some small white spots on her rump, and a long switch tail, but no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

WILLIAM DANIEL.

By the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that JOHN FORD, junior, who was committed to the prison of Amelia county on a charge of being concerned in forging several treasury notes of this colony, and passing them, knowing the same to be forged, hath broken the said Prison, and made his escape: To the end therefore that the said John Ford should not, if guilty, escape with impunity, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby, in his Majesty's name, strictly charging and requiring all sheriffs, constables, and other officers, to make diligent search after the said John Ford, and him having apprehended to carry him before some Justice of the Peace of the county where he shall be taken, to be dealt with according to law; and all his Majesty's liege subjects within this dominion are strictly forbid to entertain, harbour or conceal the said John Ford, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

And I do hereby moreover promise a reward of FIFTY POUNDS to the person who shall apprehend and deliver the said John Ford as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 8th day of April 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THREE OR FOUR

Journeymen Chairmakers

WOULD MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT,

AS ALSO ONE OR TWO

APPRENTICES,

BY APPLYING TO ELKANAH DEANE;

WHO HAS FOR SALE AN ELEGANT

PHÆTON and CHAISE.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the sheriff of Berkeley county, greeting: We command you that you summon David Hunter, Moses Hunter, and Edward Buson, to appear before our Justices of our said county court, at the courthouse of the said county, on the third Tuesday in March next, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against them by Samuel Johnston, Esquire; and this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. each; and have then there this writ. Witness William Drew, clerk of our said county court, at the courthouse of the said county, the 24th day of February, in the 13th year of our reign.

WILLIAM DREW.

THE badness of the weather preventing the sale of my land, advertised some time ago, I now propose selling it, at public auction, before the Raleigh door, in Williamsburg, on the 3d of May next. The land is pleasantly situated on Mattapony river, and contains 650 acres by estimation, and 100 acres of marsh on the opposite side of the river. There is on the said land a genteel two story brick house, and offices of brick; likewise a large warehouse 60 by 24, with a brick cellar, and within 30 yards of a wharf where vessels of an hundred tons may load. Any person inclinable to purchase will be shewn the land, and know the terms, by applying to

JOHN MEREDITH.

N. B. As the title to the above mentioned land was some time ago in dispute, I think it will not be improper to inform the public that the entail has been broke by act of Assembly, and the Royal assent obtained.

NORFOLK, March 3, 1773.

OLD LISBON and low priced WHITE WINES, LOAF SUGAR, and a few WHEAT FANS, to be sold by

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland, the 12th of August last, an Irish convict servant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the smallpox, has short dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old striped jacket, several white and oznabrig shirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, striped holland trowsers much stained, shoes and stockings of many sorts, a hat almost new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted, last June Oyer court was a twelvemonth, for horsestealing. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that some time after the said Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamsburg, and applied to John Randolph, Esquire, for a pass, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

TAKEN up, in Amherst, a dark brown horse, about 5 or 6 years old, has no perceivable brand, with a hanging mane and switch tail, trots naturally, about 4 feet 8 inches high, has a few white hairs behind his left ear, and a small star in his forehead.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouse, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouse, kitchen, and other outhouses, have been built between four and five years. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his skin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a coat of the same, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a white man. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the said slave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

BURWELL BASSETT.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 24, 1773.

WHEREAS some of those indebted on the books here have not paid due regard to my advertisement of the 1st of December last, I give them this last notice that all and every account not paid off, or a good part of it, before the 20th of April, or our May fair at farthest, or settled by bond, or other specialty, before that time, will most certainly be put into the hands of a lawyer, without respect of persons. Unavoidable reasons will oblige me to this, which I shall probably, in time, acquaint them with. Those who are put to trouble and expence cannot now blame me for want of notice. I have sold part of the goods on hand, but so as not to dissort the store, and have still a large assortment by me, which I will sell in wholesale or retail on the terms formerly advertised. Any person who will purchase the whole shall have them on terms which they themselves will say are very low and reasonable.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

DOCTOR GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST, at Philadelphia, thus publicly gives notice that he proposes to be at Williamsburg about the middle of April next, where those persons whose circumstances or situation have precluded them from the benefit of applying for assistance at Philadelphia may consult him in all disorders of the eye, and its appendages, and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the ears, &c. Those persons, likewise, who have been born deaf and dumb, or those who labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig shirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trousers. As he has been used to the sea, he will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, and make his escape out of the colony; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will deliver said slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1773.

MUNICH, February 4.

THE mortality ſtill continues to rage among the horſes in this electorate: It is a ſort of inflammation of the lungs, which carries them off. The only remedy we have yet found effectual is bleeding them whem firſt affected.

In the neighbourhood of Seifenſels an epidemic fever makes great ravages, by which many whole families have been carried off. The phyſicians have done every thing in their power to put a ſtop to it, but without effect, and have applied to government to appoint nine days prayers to be put up to St. Stephen to ſtop its progreſs.

LONDON, February 13.

A PERSON who deals much in SILVER had the curioſity, the other day, to tell out ONE HUNDRED POUNDS worth of it, and then to inſpect it carefully, and ſee how much of it was really good; and he found that about TEN POUNDS of it only came from the Tower, and all the reſt from the Mint at Birmingham. This demonſtrates ſuch a careleſſneſs in government, and is ſuch a diſgrace to it as cannot be parallelled in any age or nation. Even of this bad coin there is not one half ſufficient for the common uſes of the ſubject.

Feb. 18. Laſt night Mr. Foote's long expected PUPPET SHEW was performed, for the firſt time, at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket: It began with a very humourous exordium ſpoken by Mr. Foote, in which he deſcribed the origin, antiquity, and utility, of the ſpecies of drama he was going to produce. The ſhew is called *The Handſome Houſemaid; or Piety in Pattens*, and contains a number of ſatirical ſtrokes, which furniſhed much entertainment; but the additional ſtage where the figures were exhibited was too far removed from the audience, for many of the perſons who ſpoke for the puppets, to be diſtinctly heard; and ſome part of the ſpectators not underſtanding the intentions of placing perſons in the front of the houſe to converſe with the maſter of the ſhew, and others diſliking the ſhortneſs of the piece, ſeveral perſons expreſſed their diſapprobation at the concluſion of the entertainment, and the galleries ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that the piece ſhould be withdrawn, in which they were oppoſed by the pit and boxes. A general ſcene of diſorder enſued; ſome of the benches were torn up, and on Mr. Foote's being repeatedly called for, he came on, and the ſpectators being divided, after great altercation, the queſtion was put whether the puppet ſhew ſhould be played again, and a majority appearing in favour of it, Mr. Foote politely retired. The croud was ſo great before ſix o'clock, from the numbers that reſorted to the above entertainment, that the Haymarket was impaſſable for above an hour; the doors of the Theatre were broke open, and great numbers entered the houſe without paying any thing for their admiſſion. Several hats, ſwords, canes, cloaks, &c. were loſt among the mob; three Ladies fainted away, and a girl had her arm broke in endeavouring to get into the pit. The number of the Nobility that attended was actually aſtoniſhing: Guineas were frequently offered for ſingle ſeats, but they were not attainable even at that price; and though a debate was carrying on in the Houſe of Commons, which was expected to laſt till three o'clock in the morning, the illuſtrious repreſentatives of the people could not withſtand the invitation of the puppets: On the contrary, they crouded from the ſervice of their country to the region of amuſement, and, when the piece terminated, returned to wait for a diviſion. The leading buſineſs of the puppet drama is to ridicule thoſe dull ſentimental comedies which now ſet the theatrical audiences ſo faſt aſleep; for the dialogue of the puppets teemed with thoſe hackneyed and diſjointed ſentiments which are become ſo faſhionable of late, and the ſcene exhibited thoſe unnatural tranſitions of paſſion which Mr. Cumberland had the honour of bringing into vogue.

When the report of Lord Bellamont's being wounded reached St. James's, a Great Perſonage pathetically exclaimed, *Unhappy nation, where the loſs of life is to be deemed a ſatisfaction for an imaginary wound of honour!*

An ingenious chemiſt on the continent has lately diſcovered a very cheap and elegant manner of dying a moſt beautiful ſcarlet, which has, by the means of Lord Harcourt, been procured for the uſe of the ſociety of arts, manufactures, and commerce; and the members on Wedneſday night voted their thanks to that Nobleman and Lord Nuneham, who brought an account of the proceſs to England.

March 2. Lord North, we hear, has actually intimated his deſire for reſigning to a Great Perſonage, who has conſented to it upon the following condition: That his Lordſhip do procure a ſucceſſor who will agree to act under his directions, the Great Perſonage having the higheſt opinion of his Lordſhip's ſkill in politics.

We learn from Gibraltar that the Emperour of Morocco has ordered out ſeveral ſail of cruiſers from Madagor and Larache to cruiſe againſt the Venetians, with whom they are going to break, on account of the latter having eſpouſed the cauſe of the Ruſſians againſt the Ottoman Porte.

The bill for preventing occaſional votes in elections of members to ſerve in Parliament, in ſuch cities, boroughs, and places, where the right of voting is in the inhabitants only, has been read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed. It is imagined that the above bill will occaſion high contentions among the country Gentlemen.

It ſhould ſeem as if the Houſe of Commons read his Majeſty's ſpeech, at the opening of the ſeſſions, in the ſame manner as Hebrew is read, backward. The above ſpeech recommends the high price of proviſions among the firſt ſubjects for their deliberations; but though the ſeſſions is now three parts over, the Houſe have not yet come to any reſolution on the ſubject.

The two Dutcheſſes of Glouceſter and Cumberland now receive their viſiters according to etiquette. They ſit, and every perſon preſented has the honour of kiſſing their hands; but the Dukes decline this diſtinction themſelves, from motives of very laudable modeſty.

It is ſaid that in order to check the ſpirit of duelling, which ſeems to be rapidly reviving in this kingdom, the legiſlation will render the conſequences to both parties the ſame as in caſe of high treaſon, viz. a confiſcation of their eſtates and extinction of their titles.

Yeſterday Lord Townſend was near an hour at the Queen's palace. He ſeems to be under great anxiety of mind on account of the preſent ſituation of Lord Bellamont.

Lord Bellamont was formerly Mr. Coote, and afterwards Sir Charles Coote, Knight of the Bath. He was exceedingly active in ſuppreſſing the dangerous inſurrections of the white boys in Ireland, and had the ribband given him in reward for his ſervices, at the inſtance of Lord Halifax, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir Charles was afterwards created a Baron of Ireland, and ſince an Earl of that kingdom, under the title of Lord Bellamont. His Lordſhip has a Lady and ſeven children.

During the ſale of a great Lady's effects, lately ſold by auction, the diamond necklace ſhe wore when ſhe was married, was knocked down to a jeweller for one thouſand and ten pounds.

Yeſterday was argued in the court of King's Bench, the cauſe in which two porters in Carnaby market claim the eſtate of the late Sir Andrew Chadwick, as lawful heirs thereto. This affair is of conſequence, being about 7000l. per annum. About a year ago two people were convicted of forging a will as made by that Gentleman; but the preſent claimants lay their title as heirs at law.

A petition was laſt week preſented to the Houſe of Commons, from one Edmund Quincy, of New England, ſetting forth, that he has diſcovered on his eſtate a peculiar ore for making ſteel, equal to the German ſteel; but that by an act of the 22d of his late Majeſty, the petitioner finds himſelf reſtrained from uſing a tilt hammer; and is thereby deprived of the advantages of making ſteel upon an equal footing with foreigners; he therefore prays for leave to make ſteel in America, either with tilt hammers or otherwiſe, and to import the ſame into Great Britain, in like manner as iron from America may now be imported. *Quere.* If tilt hammers are allowed in one inſtance, may not the Americans take advantage of it, to the prejudice of the iron manufactories of this kingdom?

Lord Greville Montague, we are told, is to ſucceed Sir William Trelawney in the government of Jamaica, Lord William Campbell to ſucceed Mr. Montague in the government of Carolina, and the Honourable Mr. Legge to be Governor of Halifax.

Lately died William Williams, Eſq; of Pantyſiry, near Lampeter, in Cardiganſhire. This remarkable perſon led the life of a hermit at a place ſurrounded with the moſt ſtupendous rocks. He was poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune, and the poor people near his abode ſtiled him "King of the mountains," from the great number of horſes he had there.

We hear that Lord Townſend ſends twice every day to enquire after the health of Lord Bellamont.

Roſes, to the honour of humanity, in theſe times when the poor are ſtarving, were ſold laſt week at the fruit ſhops in St. James's ſtreet, at the MODERATE price of SIXTEEN SHILLINGS a piece.

Boatbuilders are ſo much wanted in the Engliſh ſettlements in Africa, that a common ſhip carpenter is paid after the rate of 20l. ſterling per month, on engaging for a limited time in the country.

We hear from Jamaica, and by ſeveral Gentlemen juſt arrived from thence, that they have lately made vaſt quantities of rum; in conſequence thereof, the prices are greatly fallen on the keys at the port of London.

The veſſel ſunk near the ſtarlings of London bridge has been the cauſe of incredible miſchief on Friday evening; ſeveral weſt country barges, unaware of the matter, run foul of it, and ſunk. Several lives were loſt.

All the veſſels lying in the river, outward bound for the Mediterranean, are fitting as in time of war; and ſome, we hear, have applied for letters of marque to fight againſt the Barbary States.

The court at St. James's has ſo far relaxed its ſeverity with reſpect to the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland that no offence is *now* taken at any of the Nobility or Gentry, though even in the King's ſervice, who viſit them; ſo that we may ſpeedily look for a reconciliation between the brothers of the Royal family.

A correſpondent obſerves that as a Great Perſonage knew of the late miſunderſtanding between two Noblemen, it was a pity he had not interpoſed, as it would undoubtedly have prevented the unhappy conſequences.

Within an hour after Lord Townſend's return home from the late duel, he ſat down, and wrote a circumſtantial relation of the whole affair to a celebrated wit; and his Lordſhip concluded with aſſuring his dear friend that he had not *pulled a trigger* ſince he was upon the BUSH FIGHTING ſervice in America.

Upon the laſt conference Lord Ligonier had with Lord Townſend, relative to ſettling the diſpute with Lord Bellamont, Lord Ligonier was ſtill endeavouring to adjuſt it in an amicable manner, when his friend cut him ſhort with the following reply: "No, no, Ligonier, the world has too long ſneered upon my reputation; I will now convince them, at leaſt, I have one virtue left." Saying this, he inſtantly commiſſioned Lord Ligonier with a challenge.

The part which Lord Ligonier took in a late *fracas*, from beginning to end, is looked upon by every body to be ſuch as reflects an equal degree of credit on his courage, humanity, and friendſhip.

The iſland of St. Vincent, about which there is ſo much parliamentary altercation, is no more than twelve miles in breadth, and twenty four in length; the inland part is very mountainous, and many rapid ſtreams run from the mountains into the ſea, where, however, they form a ſecure retreat for ſuch little veſſels as are neceſſary for the inland trade.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.

On Monday laſt two countrymen from Yorkſhire were apprehended here, and brought before the Mayor, for knowingly uttering COUNTERFEIT GUINEAS. Several baſe and counterfeit guineas and half guineas were found in their poſſeſſion, and they could give no account how they got them. Mr. Mayor committed them to Lancaſter caſtle, to be tried at the next aſſizes.

THE brig LIGHTFOOT, JACOB COOPER, maſter, will be ready to take in tobacco, at Bermuda Hundred, on account of Meſſ. Norton and ſon, by the beginning of May. Notes or orders may be lodged with J. H. Norton, Eſquire, Williamſburg, Thomas Lilly of York, or the Captain on board.

THE ſhip PLANTER, THOMAS LILLY, maſter, will be ready to take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, by the 12th of May next. Notes or orders will be received by ſaid Lilly, at the Honourable Col. Corbin's, in King & Queen.

NORFOLK, April 13, 1773.

WHEREAS on the 18th of March laſt Mr. George Jackſon gives notice to the public that the partnerſhip of George Jackſon, Matthew Jackſon, and William Jaques, is diſſolved, and earneſtly hopes that the creditors will ſettle with him only, I hereby inform the public that I was not in the leaſt conſulted about that matter, nor gave my conſent to his advertiſement, and therefore deſire that no debts may be paid to either the ſaid George or Matthew Jackſon, without having it from under my hand for ſettling the ſame. WILLIAM JAQUES.

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS,

THE MILLS at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, and a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniencies necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwellinghouse with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large stone house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from freshes, having never received any damage but from the unparallelled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

THE great COCK MATCH between the upper and lowland Gentlemen will be fought at Williamsburg on Tuesday the 25th of May.

To be SOLD, for ready money, at Pittsylvania courthouse, on the 27th of May next, being court day,

EIGHT hundred and four acres of LAND in the said county, on a branch of Banister river, and known by the name of Middle Creek, near Lightfoot's glades or meadows. If any person inclines to view the said land, attendance will be given by the subscriber the day before the sale. A good title will be made the purchaser. The said land is sold to reimburse the subscriber a debt which he paid Joseph Parks, as security for William Simmons, and other expences, in saving the said land.

PETER LE GRAND.

CUMBERLAND, April 17, 1773.

WANTED immediately, a person well recommended as to morals, and capable of teaching LATIN, GREEK, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC: To such an one I will give the sum of FORTY POUNDS a year. He shall likewise have the sole profit arising from as many scholars as he shall teach above the number of eight, and not exceeding twelve. If application is not made, either personally, or by letter, in about a month from this date, I shall not expect it at all from this advertisement.

ROBERT M'LAURIN.

THERE is now at my house at Capahosick ferry a Negro man about 26 years of age, by trade a carpenter and sawyer, and is of a yellowish complexion. This fellow nearly answers the description of one that I advertised some time ago as run away from me, and was brought to me as such, having confessed, when taken up, that he was my property. However, as he has had the smallpox during the time he was absent from me, which makes a considerable alteration in him, and as he now says he does not belong to me, I am unwilling to claim him, and therefore desire any person, who may think himself entitled to him, will appear in a reasonable time after this notice, for which purpose I have advertised him. He says he passed at Baltimore, in Maryland, as a free man, by the name of George Green, and at Annapolis, in said province, by that of Charles Chevier, and that he lived in North Carolina upwards of three years. He has prevaricated much with respect to the person whom he belongs to, having first said that he was the property of Thomas Nelson, Esquire, of York, then that he belonged to one White on the Eastern Shore, and, afterwards, to Samuel Sowerbutt's, a butcher in Fredericksburg. He has been much whipped by constables, since run away, for his irregular behaviour. JOHN FOX.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 22, 1773.

THIS is to desire all those who are indebted to Mr. Matthew Holt by bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of any indulgence.—Will be sold, before the Raleigh door, on Monday the 3d of May, a likely NEGRO GIRL, for ready money.

JOHN HOLT.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Dinwiddie, about the 1st of January last, a Virginia born Negro fellow named PETER; he is about six feet high, and one of his ancles has been put out of place, which occasions him to limp much. Whoever will convey the said slave to me shall have THREE POUNDS reward. EDWARD WALKER.

TAKEN up, in Amherst, a small bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock WR in a piece, had on a small bell, and a pair of iron fetters. Posted, and appraised to 8l. JOHN MURRILL.

TAKEN up, in Chesterfield, a brown cow yearling, with some white on her fore legs, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and a crop and nick in the under side, and a half moon in the upper side, of the right. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 5s.

CORNELIUS ELLETT.

THE immediate settlement of my affairs being at this time absolutely necessary, all persons indebted to me are requested to be speedy in their payments; and all those who have open accounts are desired to come and settle them, and give bonds, or other specialties, as all accounts that remain unsettled the 1st of May next will be put into suit.—The house and lots where I now live are for sale: They consist of a large dwellinghouse, storehouse, and every other necessary building for a merchant, and a family. The terms may be known by applying to

JAMES ROBB.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of one thousand acres of LAND, in Orange county, near the courthouse, and about 30 miles from Fredericksburg. The improvements on it are a *new*, *convenient*, and *elegant*, small *dwellinghouse*, *kitchen*, *barn*, and all other necessary buildings, quite new, and in good order. It has a piece of valuable and extraordinary good *meadow ground*, which, as some part of it is already improved, with little expence might be made to support a very large stock. There is also a *constant* and *plentiful stream* running through it. As the land abounds in a great quantity of different kinds of timber, and is convenient to a well settled neighbourhood, it is thought that either a saw or grist mill would be advantageous. The land in general is very level, fit for tobacco, and suitable for farming. Should any person incline to view it, Dr. J. Marsden, who resides on the premises, or Mr. Samuel Thompson, who lives near them, will be kind enough to shew it. The terms, which shall be made in every respect agreeable to the purchaser, may be known by applying to the subscriber, at the Honourable Robert Carter's, at Nomony, in Westmoreland county. J. MARSHALL.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 30th instant (April) at five o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr. Southall's door in Williamsburg,

THE dwellinghouse, outhouses, lots, and pasture, where Col. Philip Johnson formerly resided, in this city. The commodiousness of their situation need not be described, as it is so well known. Any person inclining to purchase may, in the mean time, treat with Peyton Randolph and Robert Carter Nicholas, Esquires. The tenement may be entered upon immediately, and the purchaser will have credit till next Christmas, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving bond, with approved security.

WESTMORELAND, March 23, 1773.

AN advertisement some time ago published by Mr. Richard Hanson, attorney for Mr. Lyonel Lyde, informing the public that several Negroes by me advertised for sale, as the estate of Mr. John Monroe, deceased, had been mortgaged by Col. Andrew Monroe to the said Lyonel Lyde, to secure the payment of a very considerable sum of money, gave me the first information of that transaction; since which I thought it incumbent on me, as well to justify my own conduct as to prevent any uneasiness in the purchasers of these slaves, to make an enquiry into the matter, and I can now, with the greatest certainty, assure them that Col. Andrew Monroe, previous to the mortgage before mentioned, had not only given the slaves aforesaid to his son, the said John Monroe, by a marriage contract, but had also given him up the possession of them, at least twelve months before the execution of the said mortgage. Col. Monroe may have imposed upon Mr. Lyde, but could not thereby affect the title of his son in an estate given to him in the manner aforesaid; and therefore I hope the purchasers will immediately discharge their bonds, which, I presume, some of them have been prevented from doing by Mr. Hanson's publication.

JOHN ASHTON.

RICHMOND, April 6, 1773.

IMMEDIATELY after the present April General Court I will leave this colony. As there are many debts still due to me, which were contracted when I was formerly in the country, I flatter myself that the several debtors will now think it high time they were discharged. This I request of them as a particular favour. Those who fail complying may be assured that their bonds will, without any further notice, be put into the hands of a lawyer. If there are any demands against me, I beg they may be made known, that they may be instantly discharged.

A. DONALD.

WANTED, on charter, for Glasgow, a VESSEL from three to four hundred hogsheads of tobacco burthen. For terms apply to Messr. Lawrence and company, merchants in Norfolk, or the subscriber in Warwick. JOHN LEITCH.

FOR LONDON,

THE snow NANCY, RICHARD BARRON, master, burthen about 330 hogsheads, lying at Bull Hill, Appamattox river: She will sail by the 10th of May at furthest, and will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at eight pounds sterling per ton. Orders sent to Mr. John King at Petersburg, or the subscriber, shall be attended to.

JOHN TABB.

BALTIMORE, March 24, 1773.

THE subscribers give this public notice that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of July. Those who chuse to come are requested to give timely notice, that proper accommodations may be provided for their reception.

HENRY STEVENSON.
JOHN COULTER.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Mr. John Smith of Hanover, deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, some time next fall, and entered on at Christmas,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND lying in Hanover county, on the Brook Swamp, between four and five miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Meadow Bridges, known by the name of Pickenocky, and containing about 200 acres, whereon is an extraordinary piece of dam work, nearly finished, which will effectually keep off the overflowings of the brook from upwards of 100 acres of exceeding rich, well timbered low grounds. Likewise a tract of about 200 acres of very rich, well timbered land, lying in Goochland county, on James river, near the mouth of the Great Bird, and opposite to Elk Island, having on it a plantation in order for working sixteen hands, and the soil is very suitable for tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. This land will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also the reversion of a tract of about 500 acres of very good tobacco and grain land, lying in Goochland county, on the branches of the Little Bird, contiguous to the lands of Mr. Samuel Gist, at whose death the purchaser will have possession. The lands in Goochland will be shewn by Mr. John Ware, near the premises. The days of sale, and time of payment, will be made known in a future advertisement.—All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John Smith, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

N. B. For the convenience of those who may have accounts to settle with me for transactions had with Mr. Smith, I shall attend at every Hanover court, and the two succeeding days in Hanover town.

W. A.

AS the bonds taken by Messr. Tayloe, Thornton, and Fitzhugh, on account of the estate of Mr. Benjamin Grymes, will be very shortly due, I take this method to inform those whom it may concern that they are put into my hands to collect, for which purpose I will attend at Williamsburg on the 25th of this instant April; and for the convenience of those who may not have business there, I will also attend at Fredericksburg from the 15th to the 18th of April. As those Gentlemen are largely engaged for that estate, I hope all persons indebted, either by bond or account, will be punctual and speedy in their payments, as no indulgence can or will be granted to such as fail. I am desired by the same Gentlemen to request a meeting of Mr. Benjamin Grymes's creditors at Williamsburg on the 27th of April, when a state of their engagements, as well as debts due to them, will be laid before them, in order to see if the whole will pay the trustees; and if so, what will remain for the creditors.

ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

To be SOLD, at public sale, at Culpeper courthouse, on Monday the 17th of May next,

A TRACT of LAND whereon I now live, near the Ragged Mountain, containing about 200 acres, on which is a good dwellinghouse 20 feet by 16, a tobacco house, barn, and other outhouses. Also another tract on the Ragged Mountain, containing about 360 acres, which now rents for 1200 weight of tobacco yearly. Credit will be allowed till next April General Court, on giving an approved merchant's note for payment. The above lands are sold to satisfy a debt due to Messr. Payne, Moor, and company, to whom they are under mortgage.

NICHOLAS GREEN.

NONPAREIL stands at my lots in York town, and covers mares at 20 shillings the leap, and 30 shillings the season. He is a fine dark bay, 15 hands and an inch high, is as full blooded as any horse upon the continent, and in the year 1769 he beat Mr. Galloway's famous horse Selim.

T. LILLY.

LATELY discovered in the possession of a Negro fellow belonging to me a SILVER WATCH, maker's name William Clayton, London, No. 10,206. He says he won it of a sailor, in the town of Dumfries, about twelve months ago. As I have not the most implicit confidence in him, I give this notice of the matter, that if any one hath a right to the said watch they may apply to the subscriber, near Dumfries, in Prince William county.

T. BLACKBURN.

To be LET to the lowest bidder on Monday the 10th of May next, at Richmond county courthouse,

THE building of a brick PRISON for the use of the said county, at which time and place attendance will be given by the Gentlemen commissioners appointed for that purpose. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker for his performance. THE SHERIFF.

LOST, yesterday, out of the subscriber's pocket, between Warwick town and Williamsburg, a large red leather pocket book, with a slate pencil; there were several bonds, notes of hand, and other papers; also a large letter, covered with brown paper, directed to Col. Edward Carter, and two to Colonel Pendleton, and a patent, in the name of Patrick Vance. Any person who finds the same, and delivers it to Robert Donald, in Warwick, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward. JOHN ROWLAND.